



AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

**Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of
The Act to Promote the Education of the Blind**

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GREETINGS

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It is a pleasure to bring you greetings from the Board of Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind. Service on the Board of this nationally known non-profit business has a long and honorable tradition among citizens of Louisville. Precedents for excellence in service were set early by our first President, James B. Guthrie (1858-1869). Mr. Guthrie was a nationally known financier, Secretary of the Treasury under Franklin Pierce, strong contender for the Democratic nomination for President in 1860, and long term President of the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road. Since that time prominent business men, educators, attorneys, physicians, and others have given their services without remuneration, as Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind.

A primary responsibility of the Board is to set goals for the Printing House. On the basis of information about changing needs, derived from the Printing House staff and elsewhere, goals are continually reviewed, outmoded goals are abandoned, and relevant new goals adopted.

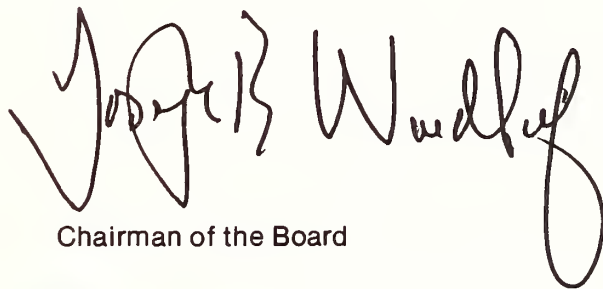
Planning for goal attainment and definition of policy with respect to APH operations to this end are important Board functions. These activities provide the consistency and continuity to the operation of the Printing House so essential to timely goal fulfillment.

The Board has ultimate responsibility for provision of the buildings and capital equipment necessary to attain Printing House goals. Traditionally all such buildings and equipment have been provided through private means. In the Board's view, this has provided over the years for a strong viable non-profit organization, able to serve a multitude of diversified needs on a national scale.

The Board takes a strong interest in the welfare of Printing House employees. It is concerned that appropriate and meaningful fringe benefits are provided and that working environments are healthy and safe.

Fiscal management is a critical area of Board oversight. Goal setting and planning can only be meaningful when conducted from a sound financial base. The capability of the Printing House to meet its goals is contingent upon prudent allocation and management of monetary resources.

Once more, may I extend greetings to all our customers and consumers from the Board of Trustees of the American Printing House.



Chairman of the Board



OUR HISTORY

The American Printing House for the Blind, founded in 1858 to produce books for the blind in raised letters, is the oldest public or private non-profit national organization for the blind in the United States and the world's largest independent publishing house devoted solely to producing material for the visually handicapped. Twenty-one years later in 1879 the American Printing House became the official printer of textbooks for the visually impaired under the Act to Promote the Education of the Blind.

The American Printing House for the Blind originated in the print shop of the Kentucky School for the Blind, sixteen years after the establishment of the school as the third state supported school for the blind in the United States. At that time each school for the blind provided its own material for the education of the blind.

Educators and businessmen realizing a need for a central source of educational materials for the blind applied to the state of Kentucky for a charter to establish a printing house for the blind. This charter was enacted on January 3, 1858 by the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The original incorporators were James Guthrie, William F. Bullock, Theodore S. Bell, Bryce M. Patton, William Kendrick, John G. Barrett and A. O. Brannin. Under the terms of the charter entitled "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND" the corporate trustees were enjoined to request every superintendent of every institution for the blind in North America to submit a list of books most desirable for the use of the blind and to produce the books that received the greatest number of superintendent's votes. This process was to be repeated at least once every year. The charter also provided that every school for the blind, located in a state where legislature or citizens contributed to the American Printing House for the Blind, should receive books in proportion to the amount contributed and to name the Governor of the state and superintendent of the school for the blind as ex officio trustees.

For twenty-one years the American Printing House for the Blind provided books in this manner, on a cash basis at the cost of production. The corporate trustees, ex officio trustees and the American Association of Instructors for the Blind in 1878 proposed that the Congress of the United States accept the responsibility of funding the American Printing House for the Blind. This proposal

resulted in the passage of the "ACT TO PROMOTE THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND" on March 3, 1879. The "ACT" established a permanent trust fund of \$250,000 on the bank of the Treasury Department. The interest accruing from the trust fund at 4% provided a \$10,000 annual appropriation to the American Printing House for the Blind.

Until 1879 the Annual Budget of the Printing House was, as a rule less than \$10,000 and there were never more than eight full time employees.

In 1891, 25 years after the inception of the Act to Promote the Education of the Blind, 3,515 pupils were registered and the quota per capita was \$2.84. Twenty-five years later in 1918, 5,374 pupils were registered and the per capita quota was \$1.86. For the 75th anniversary of the Act in 1943 the registration was 6,475 and the per capita quota was \$19.30. Today, a century later the registration is 33,061 and the quota is \$121.71 + .

Over the years the American Printing House for the Blind has embossed material in line letter, New York Point, Moon Type, Braille Grade 1, 1 ½ and 2. Today virtually all of the embossed books are grade 2 Braille. In 1918 the board adopted grade 1 ½ for the official textbook code, by 1932 Standard English Braille was adopted, effectively replacing all other codes for production of literary Braille.

The first building was erected in 1883. In that year expenditures of slightly over \$21,000 were reported. This year we are starting an addition to the building that, when completed will cost over \$2,000,000 and house more than 600 full time employees.

In the late 1920's early 1930's the Braillewriter came into its own as a mass production item and as an educational tool. The uniform Code of Braille Music was adopted in 1929 and the English Braille Grade 2 adopted in 1932, by the English speaking world made quantity production of Braille music and Braille books a practicality. Until then most of the books produced were textbooks and religious materials. The Pratt-Smoot law, passed in 1930, provided a funding for the production of recreational reading materials. This program is administered by the Library of Congress and the American Printing House for the Blind has continued to be the major source of recreational and adult reading material for the blind.



Benjamin Huntoon 1871-1919

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From the first 6 employees to the current 600 there is a history of loyalty to the American Printing House for the Blind and service to the visually impaired. We have had only six executive heads in our history:

Benjamin Huntoon - 1871-1919

Susan Merwin - 1919-1923

F. E. Bramlett - 1923-1929

A. C. Ellis - 1930-1947

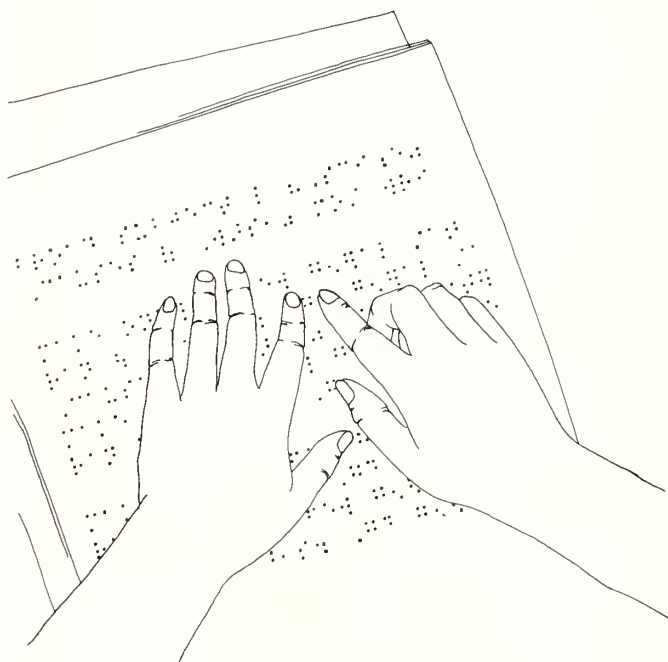
F. E. Davis - 1947-1976

Carson Y. Nolan - 1976-

Mr. Davis has retired and is a current member of the corporate board of trustees. Dr. Nolan is now president. No member of the current staff has less than 14 years experience. At our most recent awards banquet, we had 1 employee with 40 years service, 8 with 35 years, 11 with 30 years, 19 with 25 years and 19 with 20 years experience with the American Printing House for the Blind.



Susan Merwin 1919-1923



F. E. Bramlett 1923-1929

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In 1925 the American Printing House for the Blind began distributing the Braille edition of Reader's Digest and in 1939 the talking book edition. The talking book edition of Newsweek was instituted in 1959. Today 55 additional Braille magazines and 13 talking book magazines are provided as well as 5 magazines recorded on cassette.

In 1947, its first year of production, the large print department produced three titles. In fiscal 1978-79 the combined efforts of regular run and short run large print produced 1,412 copies.

The Educational Research Department was established in 1953 to study the development of materials for the education of the blind. This department is unique in educational and manufacturing annals. Only the American Printing House for the Blind combines development and manufacture of educational material for the blind in one facility.

By the late fifties the staff of the American Printing House for the Blind perceived a need for the coordination of the work of volunteer transcribers throughout the nation. This led to the development of the Central Catalog of Volunteers producing books in all media. In 1966 the work of the Central Catalog was taken over by the Instructional Materials Reference Center and today lists more than 80,000 entries.

Ever sensitive to the need to keep up with changing technology, the management of the American Printing House for the Blind began (in the early 1960's) exploring the possibility of computer assisted braille production. This project came to fruition in 1964. That year three titles were produced. Today we are approaching thirty titles a month in addition to several magazines and extensive work for the Internal Revenue Service.

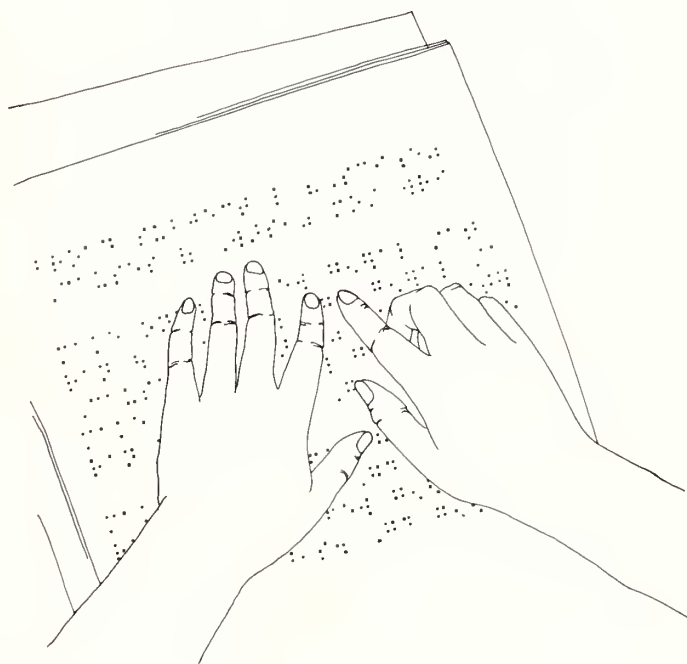
Additional services to the field are vacuum-form braille produced from hand transcribed masters and short-run large type. We accept hand transcribed braille masters of textbooks from volunteer transcribers throughout the United States. These are cataloged and advertized. Copies are produced to order from these masters. Currently we store approximately 1,100 masters. Short-run Large Type books are produced by a photographic process to order. At present we make 7 copies upon receipt of an order, ship 1 to the customer and put the other 6 in inventory. These books are also cataloged and advertised. Keeping such an inventory is a considerable expense to

the American Printing House, but the value to the visually impaired students is immeasurable.

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CHANGING NEEDS, CHANGING SERVICES

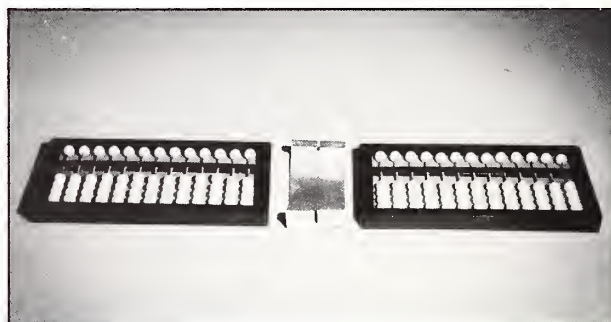
It is a truism that change is a commonly accepted happening in all our lives. The decade starting in 1970 experienced the birth of powerful change agents in the fields of education and rehabilitation of the blind. Public Law 94-142, the Education for all Handicapped Children Act, and Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 all gave great impetus to change. However, the decade also saw signs of seeming great stability in that 1978 was the 120th Anniversary of the American Printing House for the Blind and 1979 was the 100th Anniversary of the "Act to Promote the Education of the Blind" under which legally blind students receive free educational materials from the Printing House.

The American Printing House has always been responsive to change and has been responsible for much innovation. Change early became a reality as a consequence of the national and international contention over the best code for tactile printing. Codes such as Boston Line Letter, American Braille, New York Point, and Moon Type have come and gone and Standard English Braille, Grade 2 has evolved through Grades 1 and 1½. At the Printing House, innovation of products and services in response to changing needs has been constant over the years. Landmark events include publication of the first popular magazine in braille, Reader's Digest; matching publication of braille textbooks with books printed in large type; establishment of a large scale educational research and development operation; creation of the Central Catalogue of Volunteer Produced Textbooks; production of the first encyclopedia in braille; development and initiation of the first production system using computer translation of inkprint-to-braille; pioneer efforts in perfecting long playing, four-track, cassette player-recorders; and establishment of the world's largest facility to provide single copies of textbooks in large type on demand. These landmarks only touch the surface of innovation or response to changing needs over the years.

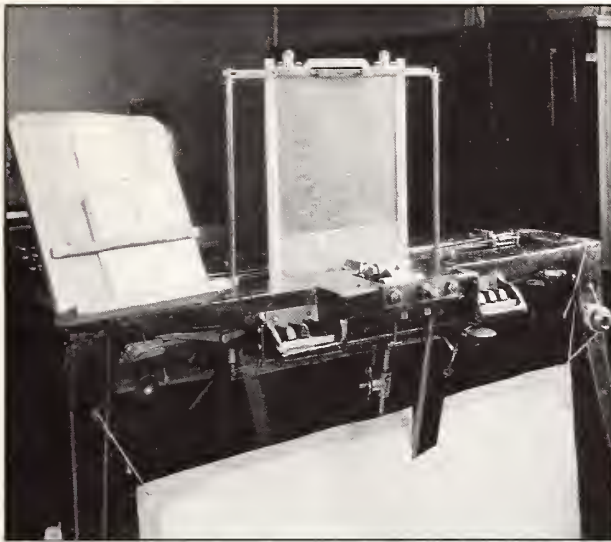
Because of a wide diversity of needs across the nation and because of differential rates of change, among localities, we find it essential to work very closely with our consumers. On the educational side, APH maintains very close contact, through its relations with heads of institutions for education of the blind and chief state school officers, who, by law, are ex officio trustees. Equally important is the inclusion of groups of teachers and other experts on a nationwide basis in identifying needs for products, in product development, and in product evaluation. Generally, it is necessary to monitor technological

developments on a broad scale, so that these may be applied to the problems of cost-effectiveness and new product development. In these fields of application, we work closely with current customers and potential consumers of new products.

Changing services and products to fit changing needs is a never ending process. It requires continuous monitoring of external events and internal responses to those events. We at the American Printing House are working constantly to improve the quality of our performance in both these areas. We are confident that the outcome of this activity will continue to be increased productivity, improved customer service, and increasingly more efficient efforts to accomodate future needs in light of social and technical changes in the fields of education and rehabilitation of the visually handicapped.



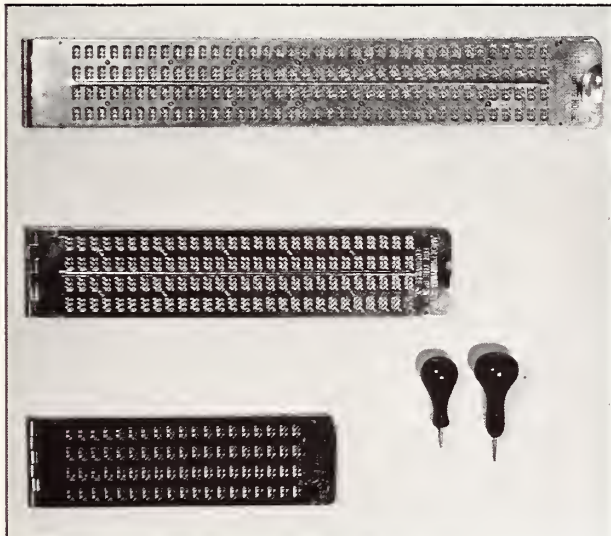
BRaille



Braille is a system of embossed reading and writing based on the following 6-dot cell (3 dots high and 2 dots wide):



Each dot is numbered, and each number indicates a particular position within the 6-dot cell. Thus the letter "a" is represented by dot 1, "b" by dots 1-2, "c" by dots 1-4, and so on. By selecting one of several dots in characteristic position or combination, 63 different embossed symbols can be formed. A 64th symbol is formed by no dots (or blank space), used for word spacing, and the like. Within the limits of the 6-dot cell, any written language, system of mathematics, or scientific or music notation, can be expressed through the arbitrary assignment of various meanings to individual Braille characters and formal rules of usage to determine their orders of combination. If more than 63 characters are required, so-called 2-cell symbols can be devised by placing combinations of dots 4, 5, and 6 in the cell preceding other Braille characters. In addition to the alphabet and a system of punctuation for each language, provision is also made for varying numbers of contracted letter combinations. Braille systems of notation for many languages also employ short-form words. Symbols are also provided for accented letters while the Arabic numeral digits are represented by the first ten letters of the Roman alphabet preceded by a number sign. By common agreement the same Braille symbol is used throughout the world to express the same alphabetic letter, mark of punctuation, or Braille composition sign.



RECORDING

The Printing House involvement in sound recording as a media for the use of the blind began in 1936. At that time, a studio was constructed, disc recording equipment was acquired, and a record pressing plant was set up and staffed. This was a small beginning, but this effort soon led to our cooperative venture with the Reader's Digest Association to produce the first widely circulated talking magazine. Our spectacular growth in the field of talking book production began from this point.

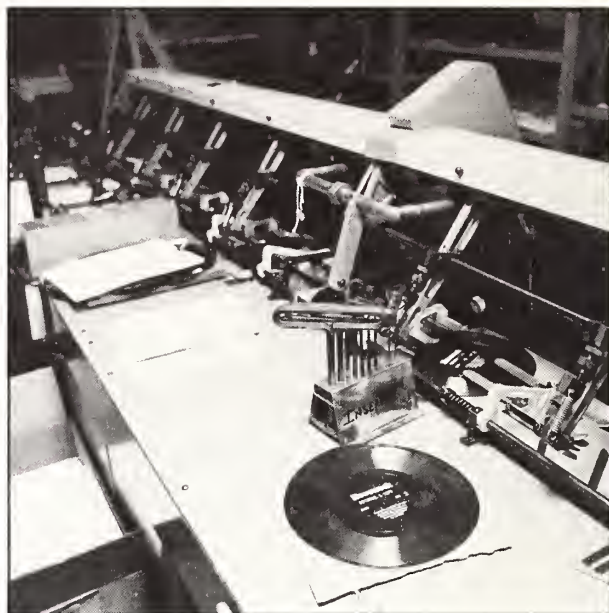
Over the years additional studios were built and a group of professional readers was recruited utilizing local radio announcers and other professionals with a talent for reading. A talking book editorial department was developed, including trained monitors and proofreaders. A real effort was made to produce a truly professional recording equal to the industry state of the art. Our production facilities have been expanded and modernized, keeping the Printing House abreast of the latest production methods of sound recorded materials. It has been necessary that our engineering staff be constantly innovative to develop new methods, equipment, and systems to produce recordings with longer playing time, less bulk, and at lower cost. Design of improved mailing containers and playback equipment has been an important part of engineering's contribution to the talking book program.

Some landmarks along the way, must include the introduction of magnetic tape recording, publication of Newsweek Magazine, 8 1/3 RPM speed, ultra microgroove records, tape cassettes with six hours of playing time, special cassette recorders, and low cost flexible records.

Today, we have nine recording studios, electroplating shop, vinyl plastic processing, large rigid record pressing plant, seven automated flexible record production lines, and a tape duplicating facility equipped to produce thousands of cassette books and magazines. We also print all braille and inkprint labels needed for our products and maintain all equipment.

New products in our future include a tape cassette system with automatic information retrieval, which should have high impact in the field of recorded educational and reference materials. Recorded textbooks, many types of reference books, and a recorded encyclopedia should be possible.

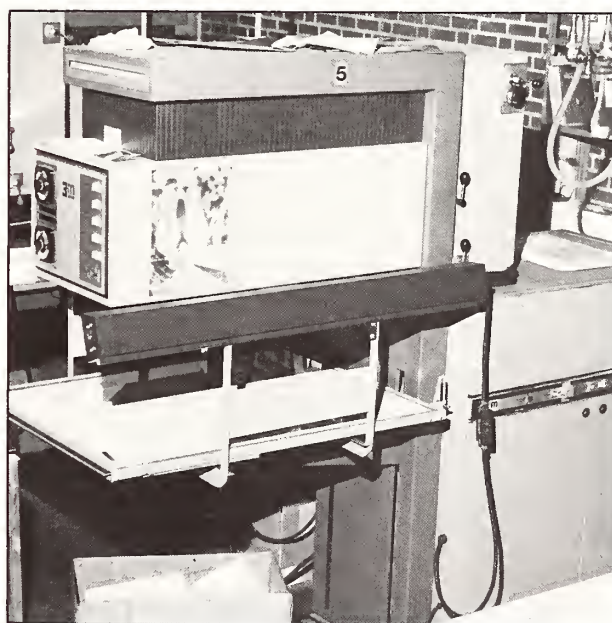
Our interest in new products and materials insure that the American Printing House will continue to be a major contributor to advances in recorded materials for the blind and handicapped.



LARGE TYPE

Many children who meet the definition of blindness which is a "central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with correcting glasses or a peripheral field so contracted that the widest diameter of such field subtends an angular distance no greater than 20 degrees" are able to read large type. This article is written in 18 point type. Compare it with the surrounding material which is in 10. In a regular run large type book we strive for a minimum of 18 point for the main body of the text. Eighteen point is considered by many experts as the ideal type size for the visually impaired but national standards allow 16 point to be labeled large type. Greater enlargement is sometimes necessary and we have printed a few books in 30 point type. These, however, were for a special program and were not popular. The size of

type in books produced by the short run process varies depending on original print and page size. With present short run equipment we can enlarge the original by 50 percent.



INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS REFERENCE CENTER

The Instructional Materials Reference Center (IMRC) for the Visually Handicapped at the American Printing House for the Blind (APH) was funded under the Provision of Title III, Section 302 of Public Law 88-164 in June, 1966. It has been under American Printing House auspices since September, 1973. The Center accumulates, evaluates and disseminates instructional materials related to the education of the visually handicapped. This Center is national in scope, serving as the National Reference Center for Visually Handicapped and is a clearing house for educational materials for the visually handicapped. Consultative services are available on a limited basis from the American Printing House staff members.

A Central Catalog of Volunteer Produced Textbooks, done in braille, large type and recorded form, is maintained. When requested, lists of these with their sources and costs are supplied, if known.

Print copies of the Central Catalog are not available for individual teachers or schools. Copies are sent to each of the following: Residential School Superintendents; State Department of Education (Ex Officio Trustees of American Printing House); Regional Libraries for the Blind and Physically Handicapped; Teacher Training Programs for Visually Handicapped; large city school systems; large Volunteer Transcribing groups; and State Instructional Materials Centers. Local questions may be addressed to the above places where reference service can be given for any title by letter or telephone.

The IMRC also maintains a central registry of educational aids manufactured for the visually handicapped and another of commercially available items than may be used or adapted for use with the visually handicapped.

Available from American Printing House are catalogs of braille, thermoform, large type, large type short-run, talking book, cassette and music materials as well as educational and other aids.

Requests concerning specific instructional materials should be directed to the IMRC. Every effort will be made to search out the information requested. For a textbook search, information on title, author, publisher, copyright date, grade level and media (braille, large type, recorded) is needed.



Sensory Stimulation Kit

(A Research and Development Product)

RESEARCH & NEW PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

In 1951 the Department of Educational Research was established at the American Printing House for the Blind in response to a request for such a service from educators working in the field. At that time a need was recognized for an ongoing program of both basic and applied research that could and would address the unique problems inherent to education of students who are visually handicapped. In the ensuing years the Department has grown and thrived and the field has reaped the harvest of its efforts.

The research program carried on at American Printing House is unique in the field of education. Although the types of research activities undertaken are similar to many of those conducted at colleges and universities, there are a number of decided advantages in having the work done through the Printing House. For example, American Printing House serves the nation as a primary source of educational materials for visually handicapped students. This means that communication channels are always open between American Printing House's research staff and the ultimate consumers of the Printing House's goods and services. Because of this, it is possible to identify specific areas of needs. And, because of this, it is possible to use the ultimate consumers, both teachers of visually handicapped students and the students themselves, in the development and evaluation of needed tools and materials.

Other direct advantages in having a research program based at American Printing House are (a) there is a tremendous amount of expertise both under the same roof and in the community which is always available for "on the spot" consultation; (b) because of American Printing House's many faceted manufacturing capability, it is possible to produce and use a wide array of experimental materials; (c) in preparing materials for developmental projects, experimental materials can be developed in close collaboration with production personnel, thus assuring the items will be things that can be translated into production models, and (d) results of research efforts can be and are reflected in production. Thus, needed materials can be identified, developed, produced, distributed, and used by those students who need them.

Financing of the research program has come from a number of sources. Part has come from American Printing House's own funds, part has been from federal grants and contracts, and part has been from other grants. Commencing with the 1977 Federal Fiscal Year, American

Printing House's annual appropriation made by Congress under the act "To Promote the Education of the Blind" has included a provision, over and apart from the quota fund, to support research and development activities. These funds partially underwrite the Printing House's research program. In addition to these funds, recent research projects have been supported by grants from the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped and from the National Science Foundation.

Input from the field is always welcome and solicited. Master teachers in the field and content experts are identified and used as consultants in all phases of the developmental process. These persons help identify needs, write specifications, review models, often participate in the generation of the models and/or their accompanying software, and work the materials themselves in their formative evaluation. Subsequently, classroom teachers who have not participated in the development of a new material use it and provide both evaluative information and information as to how it might be improved. Such cooperation from other professionals is invaluable in the development of new materials. In a normal year, over 100 consultants and 50-60 schools and agencies from across the land may participate in the various phases of American Printing House's research activities.

The advantages to the field of education of the visually handicapped resulting from American Printing House's ongoing research program are quite real. The guide to Efficient Study through Listening, and a current project in which an aural indexing system is being applied in the preparation of a recorded edition of The World Book Encyclopedia. This system includes an indexing player, specially formatted cassettes, and written indexes which will enable a user to have rapid access to the content. A third area where research findings are reflected in production is in tactile graphics. Studies conducted in the 1960s and 1970s have provided information on tactual legibility of symbols that is being used in various phases of American Printing House's production process. Currently, this information is being used to develop a tactile display kit that can be used by persons in the field preparing tactile graphics and in the redesign and improvement of American Printing House's embossing equipment.

THE ACT TO PROMOTE THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AS AMENDED (SUMMARY)

Purpose

Whereas, the trustees, superintendents, and teachers of the various State and public institutions for the instruction of the blind, representing the interests of over thirty thousand blind persons in the United States, have united in a petition to Congress to take into consideration the needs of the blind in the United States; and

Whereas the Association of the American Instructors of the Blind, at their session in Philadelphia in August, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, representing twenty-six State and public institutions for the instruction of the blind, have set forth in a series of resolutions that the especial needs of the blind are embossed books and tangible apparatus, and have recommended that if any aid should be given by Congress it would most efficiently come through increasing the means of the American Printing House for the Blind, located in Louisville, Kentucky; and

Whereas it appears that the Kentucky legislature in eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, by an act of special legislation declared James Guthrie, W. F. Bullock, Theodore S. Bell, Bryce M. Patten, John Milton, H. T. Curd, and A. O. Brannin, and their successors, a body corporate, under the name and style of the Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, with the avowed purpose of printing books and making apparatus for the instruction of the Blind of the United States, for general distribution, and for the sake of philanthropy, and with no desire for pecuniary gain; and

Whereas the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, New Jersey, and Delaware have made appropriations for the aid of said American Printing House for the Blind, of which, on account of the outbreak of the civil war, only a small part of the money appropriated by the first three named States was ever available; and

Whereas by the money from the States of Kentucky, New Jersey, and Delaware a printing house for the blind was established, and is now supplied with presses, type, stereotype foundry, steam-engine, a well-equipped bindery, and all of the appliances necessary for the manufacture of embossed books, and has for the last ten years been manufacturing embossed books superior in every way to any manufactured elsewhere, which have been distributed gratuitously to the blind in the States of Kentucky, New Jersey, and Delaware, by which the blind in those states have been very much benefited; and

Whereas it is desirable that the blind of the whole country should be equally benefited, and the intentions of the trustees to establish an educational institution of the most practical beneficence and wisest philanthropy upon a national basis, should be accomplished, inasmuch as the Education of the Blind is a subject to national importance: Therefore,

Appropriations and Directives

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Section 1.

A. That the sum of two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) shall be set apart and credited on the books of the Treasury Department as a perpetual trust fund; and the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), being equivalent to four per centum (4%) on the principal of said trust fund, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and such appropriations shall be deemed a permanent annual appropriation and shall be expended in the manner and for

the purposes analysed by the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine (March 3, 1879), entitled "An Act to promote the Education of the Blind" approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine (March 3, 1879) (See Acts of 1879, 1906).

B. That for the purpose of enabling the American Printing House for the Blind more adequately to provide books and apparatus for the education of the blind there is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually to it, in addition to the permanent appropriation of \$10,000 made in the Act entitled "An Act to promote the education of the Blind," approved March 3, 1879, as amended, such sum as the Congress may determine. (See Acts of 1919, 1961).

Section 2.

(This section was abrogated by the Act of June 25, 1906). (See Act of 1906).

Section 3.

A. That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is hereby authorized to pay over, semi-annually, to the trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, located in Louisville, Kentucky, and chartered in eighteen hundred and fifty-eight (1858) by the Legislature of Kentucky, upon the requisition of the president, countersigned by their treasurer, the semi-annual amount of \$5,000 due from the permanent trust fund. (See Acts of 1879, 1906).

B. That the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is hereby authorized to pay over semi-annually, to the trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, located in Louisville, Kentucky, and chartered in eighteen hundred and fifty-eight (1858) by the Legislature of Kentucky, upon requisition of their president, countersigned by their treasurer, one-half of such sum as the Congress may determine as an annual appropriation. (See Acts of 1919, 1961).

The use of all funds made available under the above provisions shall be according to rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, upon the following conditions. (See Acts of 1961, 1970).

First. The \$10,000 annual permanent appropriation from the Treasury Department, plus such sum as the Congress may annually appropriate through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: (See Acts of 1970).

(A) Shall be expended by the trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind each year in manufacturing and furnishing books and other materials specially adapted for instruction of the blind; and the total amount of such books and other materials so manufactured and furnished by such appropriation shall each year be distributed among all the public and private non-profit institutions in the States, territories, and possessions of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, in which blind pupils are educated. Each public and private non-profit institution for the education of the blind shall receive, in books and other materials, upon requisition of its superintendent, that portion of the appropriation as is shown by the ratio between the number of blind pupils in that institution and the total number of blind pupils are educated. Each chief State school officer shall receive, blind pupils in all of the public and private non-profit institutions in which books and other materials, upon requisition, that portion of the appropriation as is shown by the ratio between the number of blind pupils in public and private non-profit institutions (in the State) in which blind pupils are educated, other than institutions to which the preceding

sentence is applicable, and the total number of blind pupils in the public and private non-profit institutions in which blind pupils are educated in all the States, territories and possessions of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. The ratio referred to in each of the two immediately preceding sentences shall be computed upon the first Monday in January of each year; and for purposes of such sentences the number of blind pupils in public and private non-profit institutions in which blind pupils are educated shall be authenticated in such manner and as often as the trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind shall require. For purposes of this Act, an institution for the education of the blind is any institution which provides education exclusively for the blind, or exclusively for the blind and other handicapped children (in which case special classes are provided for the blind); the chief State school officer of a State is the superintendent of public elementary and secondary schools in such State or, if there is none, such other official as the Governor certifies to have comparable responsibility in the State; and a blind pupil is a blind individual pursuing a course of study in an institution of less than college grade.

(B) The portion of the appropriation received by each chief State school officer, in such books and other materials under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph which represents the number of blind pupils in private non-profit institutions in such State in which blind pupils are educated, shall be distributed among such institutions on the basis of the number of blind pupils in each such institution as compared to the total number of such pupils in all of the private non-profit institutions in which blind pupils are educated in such State.

(C) All books and other materials furnished pursuant to this Act, and control and administration of their use, shall vest only in a public agency. Such books and materials made available pursuant to this Act for use of teachers and blind pupils in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia in any state shall be limited to those books and materials which have been approved by an appropriate educational authority or agency of such State, Territory, possession, Commonwealth, or District, or any local educational authority thereof, for use, or are used, in a public elementary or secondary school therein.

Second. No part of the appropriation shall be expended in the erection or leasing buildings; but the trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind may use each year a reasonable sum of the annual appropriation for salaries and other expenses of experts and other staff to assist special committees which may be appointed in performance of their functions, and for expenses of such special committees. (See Act of 1961).

Third. No profit shall be put on any books or tangible apparatus for the instruction of the blind manufactured or furnished by the trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, located in Louisville, Kentucky; and the price put upon each article so manufactured or furnished shall only be its actual cost. (See Act of 1879).

Fourth. The Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare of the United States shall have the authority to withhold the appropriations for the education of the blind of the United States whenever he shall receive satisfactory proof that the trustees of said American Printing House for the Blind, located in Louisville, Kentucky, are not using the income from these appropriations for the benefit of the blind in public and private non-profit institutions for the education of the Blind of the United States. (See Act of 1879 and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953).

Fifth. Abrogated by Act of June 25, 1906. (See Act of 1906).

Sixth. The superintendent of each institution for the education of the blind (or his designee) and the chief State school officer (or his designee), of each State and possession of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, shall each, ex officio, be a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind only for purposes of administering this Act. (See Act of 1961).

Seventh. The distribution of embossed books manufactured by the American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville, Kentucky, out of the income of the fund provided by the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine (March 3, 1879) shall include one copy of every book so manufactured to be deposited in the Library of Congress at Washington. (See Act of 1913).

Section 4.

The trustees of said American Printing House for the Blind shall annually make to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a report of the items of their expenditure during the year preceding their report, and shall annually furnish him with a voucher from each public or private non-profit institution for the education of the blind, showing that the amount of books and tangible apparatus due has been received. (See Act of 1879, Reorganization Plan No. II—Part 2 of 1939, and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953).

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE
FOR THE BLIND

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